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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 28, 1919, Temperature 55.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 86

January 28, 1918, Temperature 49

No. 17,374

號八廿月正年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 28, 1919.

中國民國八年歲次己未

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BALSAM OF ANISEED
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SAILORS' HATS
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TELEPHONE 1866.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2813.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, January 26.
A decree from Berlin convokes the National Assembly at Weimar on February 6.

CONSTITUTION NOT APPROVED.

LONDON, January 26.
German newspaper state that the draft German Constitution (cabled on January 24) was drawn up exclusively by the Secretary of State for the Interior and not approved by the Government or by the Social Democratic party.

The Prussian Ministry strongly objects to the scheme as tending to the disintegration of Prussia, while Bavaria and Wurtemberg strongly protest against the proposed executive centralisation.

The central council has decided to request the people's mandatories to outline their own proposals for submission to the National Assembly.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 26.
It transpires that the report that at the Conference, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris favoured the Prinkipo proposal (as cabled on January 23) was erroneous owing to telegraphic mishearing. It appears that M. Sazonoff opposes the Prinkipo proposal to include Bolshevik representatives in the Russian delegates.

CZECHS BEAT POLES.

LONDON, January 26.
The National Council at Breslau reports that Czech troops, after sanguinary fighting, captured Oderberg from the Poles.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

A communiqué says the committee of the Peace Conference meets on Monday morning to continue the examination of territorial problems, including the question of the German colonies in Africa.

RAPID RESULTS "WANTED."

M. Clemenceau begged the delegates not to waste time with questions of procedure, when millions of men are waiting to be demobilized. They had no desire to be unjust to anyone but wished to devise a procedure leading to rapid results.

After a heated discussion between M. Hyman and M. Clemenceau, the latter asked that the small countries meet on Monday afternoon to select their members for the Committees.

This was not opposed, and the sitting adjourned.

LABOUR.

LONDON, January 27.
Paris announces the arrival of Mr. Henderson from Bern. He is consulting Mr. Barnes, Mr. Thomas, and the Trade Union Congress delegates at the request of Mr. Lloyd George as regards international labour legislation. Mr. Henderson stated that the Labour Conference at Bern on February 3 would discuss methods for assuring a higher standard of life in all countries, without which he feared serious labour troubles would be inevitable. Mr. Henderson paid warm tribute to the attitude of the British Government towards the aspirations of labour.

MANOEL BACK IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, January 26.
From Vigo yesterday came word that ex-King Manoel was reported to have entered Portugal at six this morning, crossing the Miño river at Caminha.

Lat. Renter learns that ex-King Manoel is still in London, and does not intend to go to Portugal.

ROYALIST LEADER SLAIN.

LONDON, January 26.
A telegram from Lisbon states that Ornelas, the leader of the Royalist party of Portugal, was killed at Monsanto Paus on January 26.

PARIS CITY TRAINS.

LONDON, January 26.
Normal train service on the Paris Metro is now resumed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LABOUR AGITATION AT HOME.

LONDON, January 26.
A meeting of the Executive of the Police Union last evening recommended the men to apply for an enquiry which the authorities had promised regarding the dismissal of three Midlands railway policemen. This decision has eased the situation and a strike is considered unlikely.

The strike at the Nott and Derbyshire coalfields has ended, the employers withdrawing the notice that men would be dismissed to make room for returned soldiers.

The Clyde strike situation is easier. It is expected that many shipyard workers will come out on Monday for a forty hour week, but the stoppage will probably be nothing like the scale anticipated by the promoters.

The London Headquarters Municipal Employees' Association's refusal to strike for pay is expected to prevent the Glasgow Municipal employees from joining the strike.

BOLSHEVIK THREAT.

BERGEN, January 26.
A message from The Hague dated January 19, says the new Dutch Minister to Peking, M. Oudendijk, sailed from Rotterdam the day before on the steamer "Insulinde".

SILVER.

LONDON, January 27.
The silver market is steady.

KO SHING POULTRY MARKET.

OBSTRUCTION PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

SMALLER POWERS DISAPPOINTED.

PARIS, January 26.
Signor Orlando, Italy, M. Leon Bourgeois, France, and the Chinese and Polish delegations warmly supported the resolution which was adopted unanimously.

M. Hyman, the Belgian Foreign Minister, said here that the various Committees would be completed.

M. Clemenceau stated that the Great Powers had decided that they should have two delegates each, while the remaining countries elected five delegates among them. He suggested that the remaining Nations should meet to-morrow afternoon to choose the members for the committees.

The delegates of the Great Powers to the League of Nations' Committee were then appointed.

M. Clemenceau's announcement aroused dissent among the delegates.

M. Hyman asked that Belgium should have two representatives each on the League of Nations and Labour Committees, and one each on the Ports, River, Reparation, and Punishment Committees.

CANADA PROTESTS.

PARIS, January 26.
The Brazilian Delegate claimed one delegate on the League of Nations' Committee.

Sir R. L. Borden, for Canada, pointed out as the representative of one of the smaller nations, that the League of Nations was more important to them even than to the great powers. He felt that the matter was not placed before the Conference in a very appropriate way and should have been submitted to an open Conference.

M. Trumbitch, of Serbia, claimed equal representation with Belgium on the Committees.

M. Venizelos asked for representation for Greece on the Reparation and Punishment Committees. Signor Garcia, for Portugal claimed representation on the Reparation Committee on the ground that Portugal had suffered heavily in the war. Czechoslovakia asked representation on all Committees.

M. Bratiano, for Rumania, asked representation on the League of Nations and Ports, and Waterways' Committees with special reference to the Danube.

BOLSHEVIKS WILLING.

PARIS, January 26.
M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Commissary, has sent a message to Sweden asking for confirmation of the invitation to the Paris Peace Conference, which he declares was made when the internal situation of Russia was finally settled.

Moreover, he regards Prinkipo too important but concludes: "We do not reject the principle of the Conference and on receipt of confirmation will carefully consider the proposal."

THE LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

PARIS, January 26.
The representatives of the Great Powers on the League of Nations' Committee are:

United States.—President Wilson and Col. House.

Britain.—Lord Robert Cecil and Sir F. E. Smith.

France.—M. Bourgeois, the leader of the French League of Nations movement and M. Larnaudie, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Paris University.

Italy.—Signor Orlando and Senator Scelsi.

Japan.—Viscount Chinda and Mr. Okada.

PORUTGAL.

LISBON, January 26.
The Republican troops, at noon, attacked the rebels with bayonets, inflicting heavy losses and capturing two batteries and numerous prisoners.

A Republican aeroplane in the afternoon flew over the city, dropping patriotic leaflets and exciting enthusiasm among the populace.

The President of the Republic motored along the streets and was acclaimed.

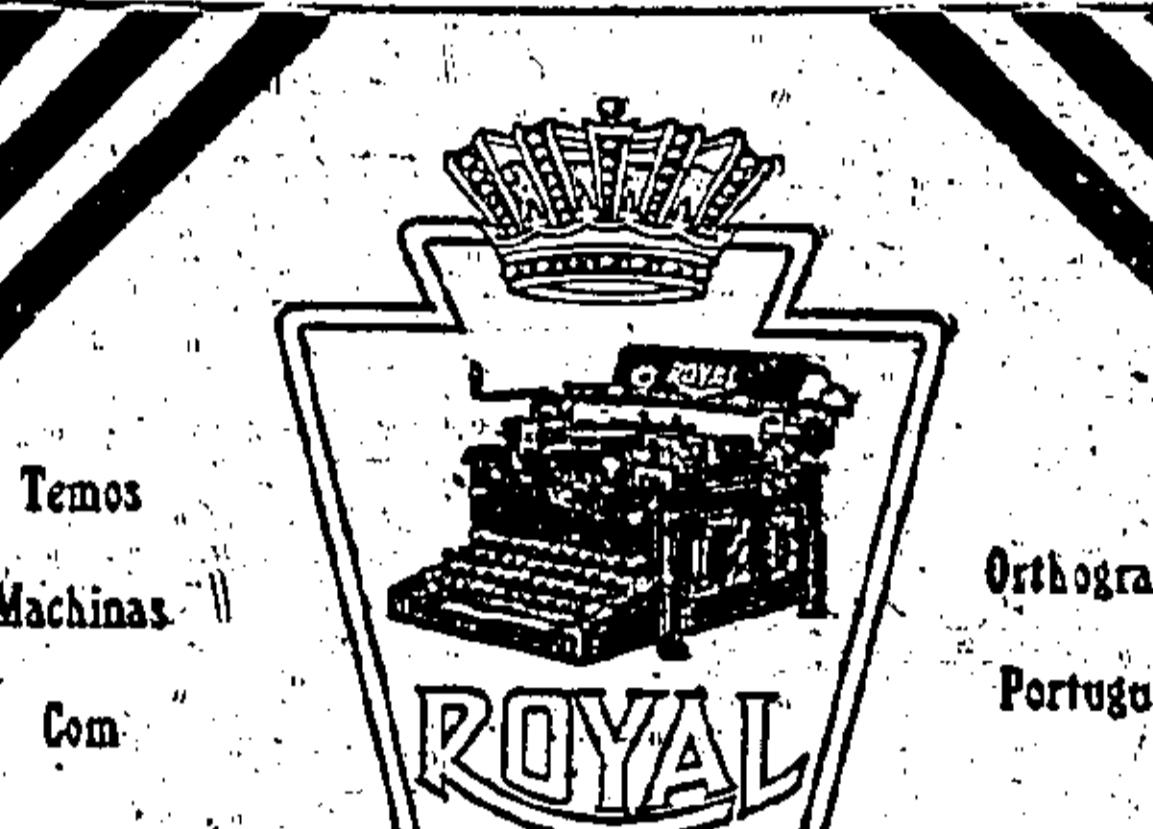
Incendiary fires in the suburbs were quickly extinguished.

Telegraph communication with Oporto, Braga, Viana and Vizeu is interrupted.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.
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AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN

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Medium Size \$1.50 PER BOT.

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In our Jewellery Department we have just received the latest novelties from Paris which will be sold at low price.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

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Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High-Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions! Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Cable Address: "HINGWAH".

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ON HIRE and FOR SALE
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GRILL ROOM
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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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A LL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water Systems
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to—
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

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ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

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Successor to
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Bread and Cakes.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their manufacture.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mrs. J. S. Doutt to sell by Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1919.

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at her residence, No. 52 The Peak,
(Des Voeux Villas).

The Whole of her Valuable Household Furniture
Comprising:—

Leather upholstered easy chairs, Teak hall seat, tea and card tables, Tea bookcases, brass mounted curio cabinet, Raw silk screens, Water colours, Cut-velvet pictures, Japanese plaques, bronze and brass ware, Lace and Madras curtains, Electric table fan, Electric burners and fittings, etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, Extension dining table and dining chairs, Dinner wagon, chiffonier, ice chest, French hand-painted commode, Cambray plated ware (unused), electric kettle, toaster, etc.

Double and single Iron and Teak bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing tables, Marble top washstands, Console table, with long mirror, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen requisites

Also

A few pieces of Fine Japanese Oak Furniture by Arthur & Bond, Yokohama, consisting of:—

Sideboard, Lady's folding desk, octagonal table bookcase with electric fittings, writing table, wardrobe with bevelled mirror and dressing table.

Blackwood-ware (Joss table, curio stand, tables, cake stand, teapots and stool)

And

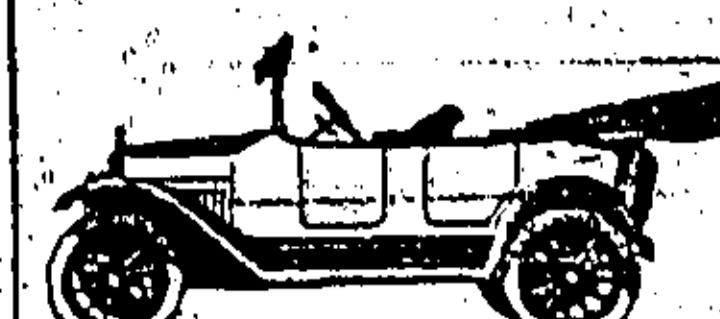
One Conport tea set.
On view from Sunday, 26th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

January 21, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

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MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
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at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS MEATS:
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Sausages,
Brawn,
Pressed Beef.
Purity. Excellence."Embossy"
Virginia
Cigarettes
Finest
Quality

The kind of quality that not only
pleases the smoker but gratifies
an ideal of the manufac-
turers to produce the
finest of Virginia
Cigarettes.

GOLD WANTED.

In the endeavour to give the public some idea of the stupendous nature of the British war effort, Mr. Alfred Milner, lecturing at the National Liberal Club recently on "The Foundations of Reconstruction," said that £1,000,000,000 worth of gold would be required to discharge war expenditure for the current year. If it were possible to obtain this gold to pay for the war as we went along, it would require 11,792 coal carts to convey the bullion. Another method of estimating the cost, approved by the President, shows that the war is going down steadily, and if the present daily decrease continues, as there is every prospect it will, prices should very soon be normal again. The price of a bushel of the best Rangoon rice about 20 days ago was Rs. 24; to-day it is between Rs. 17.50 and Rs. 18. As we have already mentioned nearly a hundred licenses have been issued to import rice from Rangoon from now till the end of January, and a plentiful supply is ensured for the first month in the new year. For the immediate present there are large stocks in hand, and shipments are coming in almost daily.

RICE SITUATION IN CEYLON.

Although there has not been a very marked decrease in the price of rice since we last wrote, says the "Times of Ceylon" of December 30 there has been a further drop. Although this works out about 10 cents on a bushel, the fact remains that the price is going down steadily, and if the present daily decrease continues, as there is every prospect it will, prices should very soon be normal again. The price of a bushel of the best Rangoon rice about 20 days ago was Rs. 24; to-day it is between Rs. 17.50 and Rs. 18. As we have already mentioned nearly a hundred licenses have been issued to import rice from Rangoon from now till the end of January, and a plentiful supply is ensured for the first month in the new year. For the immediate present there are large stocks in hand, and shipments are coming in almost daily.

A STORY OF D'ESPÈREY.

The following will be read with interest by those whose handwriting is illegible like that of so many among us.—General d'Esperey, the Commander of the Allied Forces on the Salonic front, writes a nearly illegible hand. Recently (so the story goes) he sent a despatch post-haste to one of his officers in charge of an up-country detachment. The recipient, not being able to make anything of it, nor even recognising the series of nearly straight lines that did duty for a signature, returned the document to headquarters. D'Esperey, in his turn, not recognising it as his own, and equally in the dark as to its meaning, told the adjutant to send the despatch back whence it came and inform the sender that he had better learn to write. "But, sir, this is one of your own despatches," the adjutant replied. "The officer you addressed it to has returned it, saying he cannot make it out." "Then send it back once more," and tell him to learn to read," thundered d'Esperey.

Where'er ye had true, honest chiel!
The forth or Broomield,
Frae Galloway or John O'Groats.
May blessings on ye fa'!

WINGARD'S
THE HOME OF LIFE

HISTORIC ERROR.

A curious error in President Wilson's famous fourteen points of peace has been discovered. It appears to have been circulated all over the world and may therefore be taken as having been originally made by the President's secretary. It reads:—"The people of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safe-guarded and assured, should be accorded the first opportunity of autonomous development." The authoritative text, approved by the President, shows that the word first should be "freest." Many have been puzzled to know why President Wilson desired the people of Austria-Hungary to be given priority.

O.M.

Very justly the King, in conferring the Order upon Marshal Foch, described it as the highest honour in his power to bestow. Unlike some Orders, the Order "For Merit," as the inscription on the badge records, is awarded for supreme distinction in science and art, including the military art or science. It carries with it no special title or personal precedence, yet it is esteemed above all British knighthoods. Including its latest recipient, there are 20 members, two of these being Prince Yamagata and Admiral Togo upon whom the decoration was bestowed at the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

TO SCOTS ABROAD.

Dae ony o' ye ca' to mind
The brigs o' Doon and Dee
Or lang to be where Gaelsie rins
At the back o' Bonacie?

Sons of the Rock and Falkirk Bairns!

Lang exiles though ye've been!

The hills that faced the English Jouts—

Rise before your e'en?

Braw' lads from Gaels' winding stream!

Is Jethart here th' nicht?

Does Hawick sing his Roman hymn?

That aye gied sic' a fricht?

Hoo mony o' ye mind the Law?

And sunset of Dundee?

The boat that rocks in Largo Bay?

The Lang Toun by the sea?

The waves that kiss the Misty Isle,

The auld saul on the bresser

The bonnie birk, the rowan tree?

That never fades away?

Dae ony o' ye hear in dreams?

St. Andrew's warning "Forb!"

Or view through Kirkis windows yet?

The Howe of wids Strathmore?

Is there who kens what beauty means,

Hus travelled wide and far?

But never saw a scene to match?

The loch behind Davao?

Where'er ye had true, honest chiel?

The forth or Broomield,

Frae Galloway or John O'Groats?

May blessings on ye fa'!

FAR EASTERN MAILS.

Everyone is doubtless much interested in what the future arrangements of mail communications with the Far East are likely to be, says the "London and China Express." For the present we shall have to continue to receive our inward mails with all their inconveniences, has passed. So far the outward mail departures seem uncertain, but doubtless we shall in time get into the regular swing of things. Certainly most people would like a resumption of the old day (Friday) of despatch for Eastern mails, and we may perhaps ere long get back to that state.

GERMAN TRADE IN JAVA.

"Lloyd's List" published an extract from the report of the British Vice-Consul in Sourabaya in which he states that German trade is still very flourishing in the Netherlands East Indies. The Germans have almost a monopoly in the fancy goods trade. The large stocks in the hands of the German firms prior to the outbreak of the war enable them to make very large profits. Furthermore, the German houses have taken much trouble to extend their trade relations during the war by contracts for delivery post bellum, says the "Handelsblad."

INFLUENZA VACCINE FOR INDIA.

Arrangements are being made in India to prepare and keep large supplies of the new vaccine for treatment of influenza. Thirty-five thousand double doses are available at this moment in the Parc laboratory, Bombay, and issues have already been made to military authorities. During the month of November, in Rangoon, there were 1,155 deaths from influenza divided among the various communities as follows:—European 4; Anglo-Indian 9; Hindu 63; Mahomedans 164; Burmese 247; Chinese 61; other communities 83.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MOY.

Much amusement has been caused in political circles in England by the disclosure of the fact that the much-advertised film of the life of Mr. Lloyd George is being produced by a company of which all the directors formerly bore German names. Two formerly named Rosenbaum now call themselves Rowson, Wohlgemuth becomes Wilmet, Gelbhaber Gilbert, and Koppel Kay. Mr. Rudyard Kipling must have been much troubled over the discovery, for he believes that trade with people of German birth should be prohibited for twenty-five years, for it is through trade that the virus of German infection may be introduced into English politics.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

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Bread and Cakes.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their manufacture.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

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General Auctioneers
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PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
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A. B. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

FRIDAY,
February 7, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
Electrical Fittings and
Accessories,
Comprising:-

A quantity of Telephone and Lamp
covered V.I.R. Wire, a large assort-
ment of Lamps, Wattmeters, Amper-
eters, Fuses, Knife Switches, Tumbler
and Snap Switches, Ships' Light Fit-
tings, Ceiling Roses, Fans, Globes,
Insulators, Lamp Holders, Exhaust
Fan, &c., &c.

1,000 Watt "Lullaby" Lighting Plant,
Also

A quantity of No. 6 Cotton Waste,
Photo Paper, &c., &c.

On view day of sale.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

FRIDAY,
February 7, 1919, at 12.30 Noon, at
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux

Read, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 8 cylinder two seater

"Oakland" Car (new)

One 4 cylinder five seater
"Dodge" Car (new)

One 4 cylinder four seater
"Ford" Car

guaranteed in good running order.

Further particulars and inspecting
orders may be had from the undersigned.

TERMS.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1919.

NOTICES.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held in
the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & CO.,
Limited, on **TUESDAY**, the 30th
January, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the General Managers together with a
Statement of Accounts to 31st Decem-
ber, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
23rd to 30th January, 1919, both dates
inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Com-
pany, Limited, will be held at the
Registered Office of the Company,
Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony
of Hongkong, on **SATURDAY**, the 8th
day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock
in the forenoon, when the abridged
resolution will be proposed as an
extraordinary resolution:-

"That the Articles of Association
be altered in manner following,
viz:-

"In Article 82 the word "five"
shall be substituted for the word
"four."

The effect of this resolution will be
to increase the maximum number of
the Directors from 4 to 5.

Should the resolution be passed by
the required majority, it will be sub-
mitted for confirmation as a special
resolution to a second Extraordinary
Meeting which will be subsequently
convened.

Dated 24th day of January, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.

INTIMATIONS.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Company, Limited, on **WEDNESDAY**,
29th January, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for
the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors together with the State-
ment of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SAT-
URDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY 29th
January, 1919, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HO NGONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the FIFTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
on **WEDNESDAY**, 29th January, 1919,
at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for
the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SAT-
URDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY 29th
January, 1919, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to

THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
this Company will be held at the Offices
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on **WEDNESDAY**, 29th Jan-
uary, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiv-
ing the Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SAT-
URDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY 29th
January, 1919, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company
Limited, on **WEDNESDAY**, 29th Jan-
uary, 1919, at 12.15 p.m., for the
purposes of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with the State-
ment of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from SAT-
URDAY 1st, to WEDNESDAY 29th
January, 1919, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS on **TUESDAY**,
4th February, 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m.
for the purpose of receiving the Report
of DIRECTORS together with the
Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from
TUESDAY 28th January, to **TUESDAY**,
4th February, 1919, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &
AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING
CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 21, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

NO. 1 FOR EARLY CAVUL. NO. 2 FOR RHEUM-
ATIC DISEASES. NO. 3 FOR TUBERCULOSIS.
Price 10/- per Box. Price 10/- per Box.
Each Box contains 100 Capsules.

THE FINEST LIQUEURS.

OLD
BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

Specially selected for
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
STANDARD, FINE AND SUPERFINE.TARANTULLE
for Dainty Home-Sewn
Lingerie and Baby Wear

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. LUCHUNG and family desire to thank all friends for their floral tributes and for their kindly expressions.

BIRTHS.

ABOITIZ.—On January 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Aboitiz, a daughter.

LINDSAY.—On Jan. 22, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lindsay, a son.

MANN.—On January 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mann, a daughter.

NORTON.—On January 8, at Shanghai, to Rev. and Mrs. A. W. R. Norton, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAYWARD-CLANCY.—On Nov. 30, at Rangate, Allen William, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hayward, of the China Island Mission, to Barbara Clancy, of Rangate.

LORD-HAMMOND.—On January 21, at Shanghai, Samuel, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lord, of Hyde, Cheshire, to Ester Frances, fourth daughter of the late Edward Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, of Mansfield, Notts.

DEATH.

BETINES.—At Shanghai, Mary Anna Betines, the beloved wife of Simon John and Mother of Will Joseph Betines, of heart failure, aged 51 years and 11 months.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1919.

TIBET.

There is a smack of comic opera in the Gilbertian kind about China's present relations with Tibet and the rest of the world. Here we have the most civilized and peace-loving people in the world—forced to declare war on Germany, doing its part, and eventually going to the Paris Conference to ask the big Powers not to take advantage of its weakness. Incidentally, it has a civil war and a Peace Conference of its own. But that would not be particularly funny were it all. It seems that China, so peace-loving, so dependent upon the big Powers for fair play, is all the time playing the part of the swashbuckler in Tibet. It is true her troops have had a drubbing there, but they keep on trying, and the Chinese office

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Saudious readers coming across a criticism of the life work of a man like the late Dr. Bastian, by Sir Watson Cheyne M.P., might be tempted to suspect a bad joke. The name does sound rather like "watch and chain," and the idea of a mere M.P., daring to discount the theory of spontaneous generation as investigated and supported by Dr. Bastian suggests that he ought to be wound up. The reader more familiar with "people in the public eye," which workers like Bastian never are, will know that Sir Watson Cheyne is a surgeon who was honourably mentioned in the war, and possibly that he is entitled to append to his title such ornaments as F.R.C.S., F.R.S., L.L.D., and D.Sc. On the strength of this they will suppose that he was competent to pronounce on the theory mentioned, but it does not follow. Indeed, medical men, while in the habit of swallowing canals, or pretending to, are very prone to strain at a scientific gnat. Sir Watson Cheyne, is reported as saying at the opening of King's College Hospital Medical School recently that Dr. Bastian was the last man of any eminence to believe in the theory of spontaneous generation. Perhaps because Professor Schaefer of the British Association happens to have a German name he is not to count. But there are others, more or less eminent, and if this is matter of eminence that should be weighed. What kind of eminence adds weight to opinions on such a subject? Certainly not the kind enjoyed by Sir Watson Cheyne, especially if he is correctly reported, as having said this—with the progress of medical knowledge no credence is any longer attached to the suggestion that life can proceed from dead matter." That was certainly no suggestion of Dr. Bastian's, as we read his work described in "The Lancet" in the "British Medical Journal"! about five or six years ago. Nor was it the suggestion at the annual session of the British Association in 1912 when Professor Schaefer was the President, and Mr. Balfour delivered one of his most characteristically subtle addresses. The suggestion was rather that there is no such thing as dead matter. Life, as visible in organic, was considered to be innate, immanent, or potential in inorganic matter. Haeckel ("the eminent German") believes that spontaneous generation is taking place every day. Dr. Bastian spent his time producing all the evidence that at present seems humanly possible. He took sterilized culture mediums and sealed them up in glass tubes and kept them up in glass tubes. He ascertained the highest degree of heat at which any known bacteria had been known to survive, and he subjected his tubes to a heat very much greater. According to all the existing knowledge of these lower forms of life, it was impossible for any life principle to be present in those hermetically sealed tubes at this stage. He placed them in windows exposed to sunlight. Any one who has seen the breakneck pace of the brokers' ponies up there can appreciate this mild joke.

Highbury, "Joe" Chamberlain's old home at Birmingham, has been given to the city along with an option surrounding it. The city may buy these, says the appraisable journal, "at the Government valuation, which is less than the amount originally paid for it." So there's another example of "Protection." They must have been paying taxes on an under-valuation.

The s.s. "Arime Maru," owned by the Nitto Kaji Kogyo Kaisha, which was on her way to save the s.s. "Yachigo Maru" ran on a sunken rock 12 miles off the lighthouse in Geinichi Wan, Korea, on January 5. The Chosen Mail Steamship Company despatched two steamers and the salvage boat s.s. "Ouran Maru" to tow the s.s. "Arime Maru" to Fusam, but she is reported to be entirely submerged.

Canton shipments were heavier than during the last few days. On January 24 there came down 4,601 packages of crackers and joint sticks for New York; 600 of bamboo pins for London; 1,251 of nutting for Amsterdam; 15 of biscuits for Kobe, and 15 of tobacco leaves. On January 25 the shipmen's were 1,700 packages of matting for London; 900 of cassia, including broken buds, for Bombay and London; 300 of tobacco leaves, six of bamboo split; 93 of cowhides, for London, and 20 Tangles. Yesterday there came down 275 packages of cassia, including 75 broken; 60 of camphor for London, and four of silk handkerchiefs, for London and Barcelona.

easily it could have been done, if these secret diplomats of the Big Powers, instead of playing the old, old game, and wasting precious time, had reasoned this way: "Every nation, no matter what its size, has a keen interest in the League, and will naturally desire a voice in the making of it. Let us all get together, with one definite speech, and discuss it. It is extremely unlikely that the smaller peoples will propose anything to which we Big Ones could seriously object, in view of our high-sounding protestations; but if they should, and threaten to oust us, why—we are still the Five Great Powers, and can vote it. This would show the world, perhaps, who is sincere, and who not; but we have no fear of such a test." That is the way they might and could have reasoned, if they hadn't belonged to that class of animal which knows only the old tricks, and cannot learn the new. New conditions need new methods. It now seems we should have had now men to essay these.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is still 33 3/16d.

The Guam cable is working again. A French bark with a big cargo from New York is expected at Manila the middle of next month.

A Chinese youth at Manai has just met death by falling into a vat of boiling sugar candy.

The U.S. American Farm Loan Board had lent at the beginning of this year \$157,024,000 to 67,722 farmers.

It is being said 'tut-tut' that the Hon. Mr. Pollock will act as Attorney-General when Mr. Kemp goes on leave in May.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaihatsu lost a steamer of 1,400 tons on Jan. 14, by fire. The vessel, which was at anchor off Fukukawa, was completely destroyed.

Over a million "pesos" worth of tobacco belonging to a German firm in Manila has been sold to the Oriental Tobacco Corporation by the Alien Property Office.

The Tokyo Municipality has been authorized to extend its tramways by 54 miles, but is not yet certain where and how it can obtain the money for the work, says the "Japan Gazette."

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$13,123 or \$903 more than in the fourth week of last year. The aggregate to Jan. 25 was \$33,545 or \$3,543 more than at the same time last year.

Today's report of communicable disease in one case of cerebro spinal fever. During the week there were two cases of bubonic, one of diphtheria, one of enteric, and ten of cerebro spinal. Four of the latter were fatal.

Owing to a gradual decrease of goods on the Australian line of the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. have agreed to lower the rates by 10 to 20 per cent on extra boats beginning with the N.Y.K. extra boat "Kisan Maru," leaving Yokohama at the end of January.

A facetious correspondent at Shanghai suggests that the galloping brokers there should now use flying machines, and that the new H. & S. bank building should have a flat roof as a landing place. Any one who has seen the breakneck pace of the brokers' ponies up there can appreciate this mild joke.

Highbury, "Joe" Chamberlain's old home at Birmingham, has been given to the city along with an option surrounding it. The city may buy these, says the appraisable journal, "at the Government valuation, which is less than the amount originally paid for it." So there's another example of "Protection." They must have been paying taxes on an under-valuation.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".]

Sir.—With reference to your leader last night under the heading "Beaconsfield Arcade," as one interested in the question of "where to live," I should like as strong a protest as possible to be made against the proposal to again fold the Y.M.C.A. in the Colony, when much more urgent matters need attention. To take over Beaconsfield Arcade for this purpose, will only accentuate the existing housing problem. Besides, the Y.M.C.A. is not really essential. Some couple of years ago a strong protest in the Press made the few ardent supporters withdraw it.

Now the housing question is much worse. It is almost impossible to find anywhere to live, and this competitor is thrust upon the public searching for rooms.

It would perhaps be better to get the light of day thrown upon this Y.M.C.A. scheme, so I should be obliged to know through your columns why this Association needs a building;

1. Who is pushing the matter forward?

2. Who can join this European Y.M.C.A.?

3. Will it be necessary, to be proposed, seconded, and balloted for, to become a member of this Christian Association?

4. Will it matter that your salary is the sum you work for, or what church, if any, you attend?

5. Will the Y.M.C.A. compete with Hotels and Boarding Houses for boarders?

6. Will it be similar to the Y.M.C.A. which has done such fine work in France, Mesopotamia and other theatres of War, or will it cater only for civilians, young or old, or both?

7. Will a service man be permitted to join it?

I won't go on into 14 questions just now, but submit the above seven to one of the Y.M.C.A.'s to answer so that the public of Hongkong can have some idea what the proposer is going to be like and who it is.

Perhaps the Rev. Kirk Macdonach, one of its foremost supporters would like to tell the public something about it—Yours, etc.

SEEING SOMEWHERE TO LIVE.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".]

Sir.—As a reader of your paper, I was very much interested by the contribution on "Beaconsfield Arcade" in Monday's issue, and noticing that comments have been invited on the subject, I should like to take this opportunity of voicing what I feel to be an opinion representative of not, inconsiderable section of the community.

Speaking as a service man, the lack of accommodation in this Colony is most inconvenient, and it has frequently been a matter of great surprise to the Soldiers' and Sailors' that such a cosmopolitan place as Hongkong—where money appears to be ungrudgingly forthcoming for almost any other subject of luxury—should not boast a Y.M.C.A.

We have all been accustomed to avail ourselves of Y.M.C.A. opportunities in one or other of the numerous Camps at Home. Some of our numbers have had ample cause to be thankful for its comforts in France, whilst in India, many more rejoiced in splendid facilities in the same organization.

Speaking as a service man, the proposed erection of a Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong materializes, to say the least, in the minds of the United Services, is no exaggeration.

Yours &c., GUNNER.

Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1919.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".]

Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1919.

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Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1919.

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT AND PRIZE-GIVING.

The Bellios Public School held its annual prize-giving to-day at noon when a number of parents of the pupils and their friends attended.

Amongst those present were Mrs. Tutcher, who had kindly consented to present the prizes, Mr. Tutcher and Mr. E. A. Irving, the Director of Education. The visitors were received by a number of little girls prettily attired in Red Cross uniform and were entertained to a programme of songs, recitations, etc.

Mr. Irving, referring to the importance of Western education for the pupils, said that half the children and wars were due to one half of the world not understanding the other. For that reason it was very desirable that they should get to thoroughly understand the grounds of teaching.

They came to the Bellios School not only to learn English, but to learn to look at life from a Western standpoint, not necessarily the best standpoint, but which would help them to understand how to look at it. Referring to Mrs. Tutcher, he said she retired from the position of Headmistress of the school last September to their great regret. They were very grateful to her for coming to the meeting to distribute the prizes, which showed she had not lost interest in the school.

Mrs. Tutcher said she would like to congratulate the school on the very excellent report, which showed a greater number of University passes and attendances. The efficiency of the school staff was such that she would back them against any other in the Educational Department. The pupils had a fortnight holiday before them, and she wished them every success.

A bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. Tutcher by two little girls in Red Cross dresses.

The annual report was read from which the following extracts are taken:—More and more do Chinese girls wish to learn English, and the upper classes of the school are increasing year by year. In classes where Chinese is the chief subject, English is taught for an hour daily; reading and composition are taken regularly, and conversation is encouraged by questions on pictures, the inevitable pens, ink and paper, and the things of every day life, such as furniture, food, and needlework.

For the Junior Local Examination in July, nineteen girls entered; eighteen passed. Twelve girls sat for the Oxford Preliminary in September, eleven passed. Thus in the year of Mrs. Tutcher's Head-mistresship, 29 girls passed outside examinations. This is a record for the school.

Nine Student Teachers attend the Technical Institute Class for Women Teachers in English, and in the Vocational Class there are ten students. Five of these last are present pupils; they wish to become teachers, and seize this opportunity of getting ahead with the theoretical side of the work.

Cooking Classes are held twice a week, one class belonging to the Technical Institute. The girls sometimes cook their own tiffins, and specialities in jams and cakes. At Christmas, puddings were made; these were eaten, and I am told, enjoyed, by the families of the amateur cooks.

To Bellios Public School has fallen the honour of forming a branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas.

Ten members—all on the Staff, and chiefly Student Teachers—attended lectures on Home Nursing, and all passed the examination held at the end of the course.

Our thanks are

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS COLLEGE.

SPEECH DAY.

This important event of the school took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a large gathering of visitors, friends and parents of the pupils. The hall of St. Stephen's College had been loaned for the occasion, the girls at present having no accommodation, owing to the earthquake damage to their old building.

There was an attractive display of flags, these were tastefully hung, and formed a setting for the platform on which his lordship the Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Gurner, and other notable visitors sat. The platform later served as a stage on which several songs were effectively sung by a batch of the pupils. Some scenes from "Garth and Lynette" were also enacted by the same girls. The lines being well recited, the little play at its close drew forth applause from the visitors.

His Lordship, who is Chairman of the School Council, said that they lived in a time of great changes, and changes in connection with their educational work in the Colony seemed to be taking place very rapidly indeed. Since they last met in connection with the school, many things had happened. The earthquake had almost shaken down their old school, and this with other changes which had taken place necessitated very considerable new plans indeed. He was persuaded that they were on the eve of a new era in their educational work in the Colony. He was certain that in the near future they would see tremendous strides. He ventured to say that Archdeacon Barnett before the close of the meeting would be able to sketch out for them some of the movements that were on foot at the present time in connection with the College. He thought he was coming to a prize-meeting, but the girls of the College were wonderfully up-to-date and very courageous. He praised the commanding decision of the girls in doing away with prizes and substituting certificates and entertainments instead. The girls were content to work for work's sake and were up-to-date in that they followed the example of the best schools in England and discarded the old fashioned practice of prize-giving. Referring to the programme of songs etc., his Lordship said that there was no "prize-giving" they appreciated more than that of their school, and he was sure there was no function they would enjoy more than St. Stephen's Girls College Speech Day. He expressed thanks for the loan of the hall, and he hoped that in a few years they would have as good a hall of their own to which to invite their friends on Speech Day. (Applause.)

The school hymn was then sung and the Principal, Miss. Griffin followed with the reading of the annual report, which appeared in yesterday's "China Mail".

Three students of the school made speeches concerning the founding of the school Y.W.C.A., and its organisation, the social work, and the school sports.

In speaking of their Y.W.C.A. organization, Miss. W. C. Kwok said that the Association was started in their school in 1917. Their three delegates who had been at the student's summer Conference held at Canton, told them of the benefits they had heard of organising Y.W.C.A. work in schools. They felt such an Association was helpful because it would give them a chance of learning how to organize and carry through work by their own effort. This would be very useful as it served to train them for future work after leaving the school. Their association was still in its infancy, but they felt that it would be of help in making them think for themselves, and they hoped it would be of greater help to their acquaintances.

Miss. W. Chan in speaking of the social work of the School said they had a branch of the M. C. L. which was well supported.

They were thankful to several persons who had shown them the way to work and helping them to realize some ways in which they might help their own homes and those less fortunate than themselves, with whom they could share some of the things they had learnt at school. They were further shown that if they wished to serve China at this time of crisis they must all begin by learning to replace an independent selfish spirit by one of loving service.

Miss. M. Ho Tung spoke of the great strides made in sports. Some of them realized the benefits of sports but others are still slow to rise to this, for they thought that any hour spent on games are so much time wasted. They had failed to remember that a sound mind must be in a sound body to bring forth the highest and best result. They were thankful to Mrs. Kwok Shue Lane for lending her garden for a very happy party for their kindergarten and to Mrs. Li for lending them her two lovely courts for playing croquet matches.

The certificates and scholarships were then distributed by Mrs. Gurner. In introducing her his Lordship said they were all feeling sorry that Sir Henry May had resigned the Governorship of the Colony and that sorrow was rather despatched by the fact that it meant that Lady May would be no longer with them to present the prizes and take part in functions of this kind; but they were very thankful that another lady was present, the wife of the colonial Comptroller, who took great interest in schools. They were very glad to welcome Mrs. Gurner and asked her to present the certificates.

At the conclusion the Venerable Archdeacon Barnett returned thanks to Mrs. Gurner for her kindness in being present to distribute the certificates. Referring to the school, he said that the time was coming when they would have a hall of their own and would have no need to borrow any other. For 12 years

COMPANY REPORT.

KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 80th report of the board of directors to be presented on Feb. 4 reads: The Directors now submit to you a Statement of the affairs of the Company, and Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31, 1918.

The Balance of the Profit and Loss Account for the year including \$1,098.40 balance brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounts to \$17,500.82. The Directors recommend that a Dividend of \$2.85 per share be paid, which will leave a balance of \$400.82 to be carried forward to the Credit of new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Messrs. T. E. Pearce and J. Rodger now retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith who now retires and offers himself for re-election.

T. F. ROUGE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1919.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1918.

Nominal Capital 8,000 Shares	\$400,000.00
(\$30 per share) \$400,000.00
Issued Capital 8,000 Shares,	
(\$30 per share Paid up	180,000.00
Accounts Payable	70,67
Dividends Outstanding	82.25
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	17,500.82
	\$19,000.74

ASSETS.

Cost of Property \$183,752.06

Cash 13,831.04

Accounts Receivable 2,083.75

..... \$199,000.74

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DEBIT.

To Charges \$334.24

To Repairs 3,030.6 |

To Fire Insurance 442.00

To Crown Rent 758.40

To Commission to Agents 1,410.73 |

To Directors' Fees 500.00

To Auditor's Fee 50.00

To Balance carried down 15,592.28 |

..... \$22,375.26

CREDIT.

By Rent \$ 22,228.50

By Interest 139.78

By Scrip Fees 9.00

..... \$ 22,375.26

To Balance to be appropriated as follows:—

Dividend of \$2.85 per share ... 17,100.00

To be carried to New Profit and Loss Account 400.82 |

..... \$ 17,500.82

By Balance brought down 15,592.28 |

By Balance from last Account 1,086.36 |

..... \$ 17,500.82

they had been moving about from one home to another in rented premises. This was a bad system. They were looking forward very soon to getting a permanent home. How it was going to be managed, was quite a secret. Even Miss. Griffin did not know yet. It was only just after consultation with His Excellency the Governor that morning that they were able to make a definite announcement to them.

Now His Excellency this morning said the educational work which the Church Missionary Society was doing for girls in the Colony was so valuable that it was most important that they should have a permanent home, and because the earthquake had shaken the girls college out and the Government were taking Fairleigh, the Government proposed to give a very excellent site for a large girl's school to be erected. (Applause). His Excellency said: "A piece of land is no use without a building." How much money have you?" He thought that we had much more money than he has. But he said the Government are going to propose to the Government that not only will a large grant be given for the building of an up-to-date school for girls with class rooms, hall and everything complete, living quarters, etc., but also the Government proposed to recommend that money be advanced in addition for this purpose. His Excellency is going to make this recommendation home, but he says that while the period elapses until he can get an answer he wants us to get the plans prepared and everything in readiness so that no time shall be lost in obtaining our new quarters. Also I was asked how much money our Chinese friends were prepared to give. I said I did not know, but I was quite sure from my experience that the Chinese in Hongkong, if they had a practical proposition put before them, some promise or something permanent, they would support it handsomely. Mind, it is to be a large school well staffed; nothing is to be lacking to give a really first-class education to those who wish to come whether it be in Chinese or in English, and the Governor talked about needing \$200,000 for that. The proposal is that we should get quite ready and directly we get permission the Government will advance the money if necessary to any extent required in order to establish this school. Is that not one of the best things for us this afternoon? Now, I will just finish with this word. Chinese ladies and gentlemen, and present scholars and past students of the College, talk about this thing through the New Year. We cannot do without your interest and help and after the New Year we can tell you a bit better what we want you to do. The success of those plans depends on the interest shown by the Chinese. If you need it you have to show you need it and you will get it and others will help you very largely to get it. (Applause.)

At the conclusion the Venerable Archdeacon Barnett returned thanks to Mrs. Gurner for her kindness in being present to distribute the certificates. Referring to the school, he said that the time was coming when they would have a hall of their own and would have no need to borrow any other. For 12 years

THE CORONET THEATRE.

"THE YANKEE WAY."

At the Coronet Theatre last night the management showed "The Yankee Way" for the first time. We have had hesitation in saying that it is a splendid film, well shown, and the theatre patrons were unanimous and liberal in their praise. On every side could be heard flattering remarks. "It is the best picture I've seen in Hongkong," was heard frequently. "Splendid," and other expressions of appreciation. It is a fine story, has a plot, and yet is full of humour.

The story starts in Chicago and continues in Lithuania in the Balkans, George Washington in the role of "Dick Martin," immediately became popular, but there are other interesting characters as well. The pictures of the play must be seen or they will be sorry for the omission.

There are also other pictures, a Pathé colour picture, "The Mountains of Auvergne," which is very interesting, and a capital Max Linder comedy, "He should wear braces." This picture caused unrestrained laughter. The Coronet orchestra complete a really splendid programme.

This programme will be repeated to-night and tomorrow, at 8.15, and 9 p.m. so no time should be lost. Booking is at the Robinson Piano Company.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

There was a fair house at the Victoria Theatre last night when the film "A Wife's Forgiveness" was shown. As far as the photography and acting are concerned it was good but the story was a sordid one and of the type that will never be popular. The rest of the programme was good. A big theatre deserves a programme wholly good. The Spanish Dancers, The Yerabs met with a good reception—their dancing was worthy of

CANTON BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A meeting of British Residents was held on Friday, Jan. 24, presided over by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. It was agreed upon by those present to maintain their subscriptions throughout the coming year. Copies of the Circular issued by the Committee with regard to War Contributions can be obtained from Mr. D. Forbes c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

Amounts subscribed for the year 1918, totalled \$14,342.18 and £35, from 20 subscribers. Local Red Cross workers got \$900, and the rest was sent Home. Altogether Canton remitted in the four years £10,753 16s. 6d. Splendid!

U.S. RICE RESTRICTIONS RE-IMPOSED.

The American Consul General has received instructions from Washington to the effect that for the time being the War Trade Board has imposed restrictions effective at once, and until further notice the Consulate General will not accept any application for rice with specific authority from the Department of State. This arrangement, however, does not affect shipments of rice in transit. The minister of the Indian Council bought for shipment to the United States on contracts between the two countries.

Continuing the witness said he sent his coat for the things, together with the money and when he found that the coat had shrunk, he immediately sent it back with a letter, the copy of which was produced in court. Witness had had six years' dry cleaning experience in South Africa and could give expert evidence as to the method of dry cleaning. Benzene and certain chemicals were used in the process of cleaning. When witness first arrived here he worked at the Steam Laundry Co., as superintendent and later joined the Eastern Dying and Dry Cleaning Co., but had to resign owing to illness. He then joined Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., and was soon promoted to manager of the laundry.

Mr. d'Almada, smelling the coat, said it bore a strong smell of soda rather than soap.

Mr. Gardner: That makes the matter worse for your client.

Mr. d'Almada (to the witness): I put it to you that this coat is not yours—I can prove it is.

Much quicker work was done at the Pootung opium destroying furnaces than had been expected. Two hundred chests were burned on Sunday, and yesterday saw the last ball of the first lot of 542 chests unmercifully dropped into the furnace.

Yesterday afternoon the 585 cheistrin Messrs. Sisson's godown were moved to Messrs. Jardine's godown, next to the Chinese Post-office, where they can be examined more conveniently, and it is expected will be passed by Friday and burned on Saturday and Sunday.

The opium burned on Sunday and yesterday went up in smoke, and at nine o'clock this morning (say the N.C. Daily News) of Jan. 21) the examiners will tackle the second half. It is calculated that the whole will be disposed of by the evening of January 26, it being definitely decided that all is to be burned as originally planned, in spite of various suggestions offered that at least a part of the drug would be acceptable to the Red Cross societies or foreign hospitals.

Much quicker work was done at the Pootung opium destroying furnaces than had been expected. Two hundred chests were burned on Sunday, and yesterday saw the last ball of the first lot of 542 chests unmercifully dropped into the furnace.

On Sunday afternoon chemical analysis was made of the ashes, which were found to contain no trace of opium so thoroughly was the drug carbonized, the ashes being simply black carbon.

However, no chances are to be taken even with the harmless ashes; this is the opinion of the Chinese.

On Monday morning the 28th, the patient was admitted to the hospital, and was given a dose of morphine.

THE SUPREME COURT.

WHO'S YOUR TAILOR?

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts in the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. J. S. Caffyn, assistant, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., sued The Diamond Dying and Dry Cleaning Co., Shaukiwan, claiming \$100 for damages caused to his dress coat and gloves through the negligent cleaning of same.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner said his client sent the goods to the defendants to be dry cleaned and they were returned in a damaged condition. The plaintiff communicated with the defendants but received no reply and consequently brought this action.

The plaintiff in the witness box said he purchased the dress suit from Messrs. Wheeler and Co., London, for £9.10. This was in 1914 when he was in Haiphong. He wore it about a dozen times there. Witness came to Hongkong in 1916. He did not wear the suit horse about the shoulders; it was torn. It fitted him well before, despite the fact that he was then much stouter than he was now. Witness sent a letter to Casum Ahmed, the defendants' town agent asking that something be done to it. At the same time, he sent back a pair of his wife's gloves to be re-cleaned. It cost him \$3 odd to clean the lot. The gloves were not spoiled, but they had not been cleaned. He received no reply to his letter, and consequently instructed his solicitors to write to the defendants. In his opinion, the coat had been washed with soap and water instead of being dry cleaned, and that accounted for the shrinking.

"Footlight"—Mr. Cire.
"Wilkins Micawber"—Mr. Dryadust.
"Dusky"—Mr. Fash.
"Olympic Dahlia"—Sir Paul Chater.
"Alcazar"—Mr. John Peel.
"Valley King"—Mr. G. H. Potts.
The Subscription Griffins Challenge Cup—48 entries.

The China Stakes, 25 entries.

The Luisiana Cup, 26 entries.

The Grand Stand Stakes, 26 entries.

The Great Southern Stakes, 21 entries.

The Hongkong Stakes, 48 entries.

The Ladies' Purse, 31 entries.

The American Cup, 27 entries.

The Phoenix St

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIPPING QUESTION OF THE CHINA COAST.

By G. D. LEICESTER.

That so much discussion has already taken place on that most important question, the future of British shipping, in the various newspapers and periodicals which concern themselves with shipping interests, it certainly is most strange that nothing has been heard of any action contemplated by British shipping firms of the Far East to strengthen and consolidate their present position against the competition that has already set in from sources which at present control the major portion of the freight and passenger trade of the Pacific.

In the course of the past four years shipping firms the world over have been reaping abnormal profits. But in the majority of cases, this has not blinded them to the international trade war of the future. The Companies that are operated under the most up-to-date system of modern business methods, and which at the present time place themselves on the soundest bases for the future, will certainly prosper as successful enterprises.

A study of the methods adopted by the shipping companies of the Western Hemisphere becomes interesting when it is noted how they have prepared for future competition in connection with the carriage of the world's tonnage. The amalgamation of shipping firms, and the gradual decline of the small companies has steadily progressed almost unnoticed.

Huge combines of shipping have arisen and they, with their enormous capital to back them, and the tonnage at their disposal, are destined to play a most important part in the developments of the future.

With such altered conditions apparent in the West, we would most naturally think that shipping companies interested in the China trade would have adopted and carried out a somewhat similar programme.

In the past they have had things more or less their own way, with little or no competition from outside sources, but now that Japan is in the field, much competition is to be expected. This must be faced with if British shipping is to hold its own.

Competition from this quarter is not to be regarded lightly, for Japan, it must be remembered, is to-day a leading power of the world; in addition to many other things, her Merchantile Marine is not the least to be considered. Operating over a vast area, both East and West she has taken every advantage of her opportunities.

The Japanese flag is now to be encountered on all waters, and an efficient service of steamers is maintained with all countries. Competition with Britain has already set in from Japan on the China coast, and British shipping companies are realizing to the full the real menace of this.

An amalgamation of many of the smaller firms directly concerned would in great measure avert the danger and a huge combine operating the shipping on the coast as feeders to the ocean shipping would have but little to fear from outside competition.

The present system of control of shipping leaves room for outside interests to enter which would automatically be closed if an amalgamation were to take place and a new spirit of co-operation would arise between the different firms.

Business interests, instead of clashing, would intermingle for the benefit of all concerned.

It is to be hoped that the Coastwise Shipping firms will give this matter their earnest consideration—Shipping and Engineering.

BRAVERY OF INDIAN LASCARS.

Writing to the "Empire" before the Victory celebrations in Calcutta, Commander Duncan Vines paid a fine tribute to the gallantry of the Indian lascar, which tribute deserves all the publicity which can be given it; hence no apology for reproducing it. Commander Vines said:—The Indian seaman, some 3,000 or more now in port, will be entertained on Friday, November 29th, at 12 o'clock at the Port and Shipping offices. These men, although not fighting men, but simple seamen whose business is upon deep waters, have throughout the war displayed remarkable courage and self-sacrifice in and out of the war zone. Not a single man has refused to ship, nor a single ship been delayed waiting for a crew. Many have been in ships sunk by mines, or torpedoed; many seamen have lost their lives; many have been partially or totally disabled. Bengal has every reason to be proud of her seamen who not only have manned ships in the port of Calcutta but have furnished crews in very many other ports. The man following this calling will soon be wandering forth in many climes, far from their native land, but we would have them remember that they were not forgotten when Calcutta celebrated the surrenders of the enemy."

WINGARNS

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MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	2nd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	13th April	22nd May
"NELLOR"	26th March	30th April	10th May

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

O. S. K.	Leave Hongkong about	Arrive Bombay about
"DILWARA"	12th January	29th January

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE &c.

DUNERA	28th January	(to Shanghai only)
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Wireless on all steamers. For FREIGHT and PASSENGERS apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

O. S. K.

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GENOA—Monthly service taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

INDUS MARU—Monday, 10th Feb. at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

SUMATRA MARU—Monday, 10th Feb., at Noon.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

KENKUN MARU—Tuesday, 4th Feb., at Noon.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SURABAYA—Monthly direct service.

UNNAN MARU—Saturday, 1st Feb., at Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. andADELAIDE.

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Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU—Tuesday, 25th Feb., at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

TAITOKU MARU—Saturday, 8th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive a and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOSHU MARU—Thursday, 30th Jan. at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU—Sunday, 2nd Feb., at 10 a.m.

KAIJO MARU—Sunday, 9th Feb., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

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S.S. ORIDONO MARU—On or about 27th January.

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FOR JAVA.

HOKUTO MARU—on or about 10th Feb.

FOR JAPAN.

BANRI MARU—on or about 15th Feb.

Borneo MARU—on or about 10th Mar.

HOKUTO MARU—on or about 25th Mar.

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FROM	STEAMERS	TO	SALE
SHANGHAI	SHUNTING	Jan. 29, at 9 a.m.	
SAIGON	KWANGSI	Jan. 30, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	SUYANG	Jan. 30, at Noon	
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	KUCHING	Jan. 30, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	SUNGKING	Feb. 0, at Noon	

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HAITAN [Capt. A. E. Hodgins] TUESDAY, 23rd Jan. at 1 p.m.

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FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS apply to—

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March 27th, 1919.

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Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU.....20,000.....31st January.

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....12th February.

KOREA MARU.....20,000.....28th Feb. from Yokohama.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....5th March.

PERSIA MARU.....9,000.....27th March.

KOREA MARU.....20,000.....12th April from Yokohama.

NIPON MARU.....11,000.....29th April from Yokohama.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th Mar., 1919	17th April	26th April
NELLORE	9th April, 1919	16th May	24th May

TO
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DUNERA	10th February	28th February
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March

TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	(to Shanghai only)
DUNERA	29th January	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NOVARA	9th February	

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyor. Missed oddball and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama 12,330 tons THURS., 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama

Nagasaki, Kobe & Tango Maru, 13,760 tons SAT., 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama

Shanghai, Moji & Kosoku Maru, 7,000 tons SAT., 1st Feb.

Kobe Yamagata Maru, — tons FRI., 14th Feb.

London or Liverpool via Mishima Maru, 16,960 tons MONDAY, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said Sado Maru, 12,560 tons FRIDAY, 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney Kamakura Maru, 13,410 tons MON., 3rd Feb., at 11 a.m.

New York via Shanghai, Kobe Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, Tain Maru, 7,000 tons & Colombo Kifune Maru, — tons TUESDAY, 26th Feb., at 11 a.m.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang Shimboku Maru, 7,000 tons & Rangoon THURSDAY, 30th Jan.

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji Wireless Telegraphy.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:
Fushimi Maru, THURSDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Suwa Maru, MONDAY, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.

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SHIPPING

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DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
Liverpool via Sport, Pang & Co. &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Feb., at 11 A.M.
Macassar via Batavia, &c.	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Feb., at Noon.
Macassar via Shanghai, & Japan &c.	Indus Maru	Kinsei Maru	On 1st Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Indus Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Indus Maru	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 20th Feb., at Noon
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Indus Maru	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 27th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Indus Maru	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 27th March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Indus Maru	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 6th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Indus Maru	The Hanko Line, Limited	About middle of Feb.
New York via Panama Canal &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Mar., at 11 A.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle via Shal. &c.	Fushimi Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Feb., at 3 P.M.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Fushimi Maru	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 27th Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empress of Russia	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Feb., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Feb., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Namakura Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st March.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seijo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seijo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Feb.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	The Hanko Line, Limited	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	The Hanko Line, Limited	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	The Hanko Line, Limited	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st May.
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Shanghai	Blomfontein	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	The Hanko Line, Limited	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	The Hanko Line, Limited	On 1st May.
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Shanghai	Blomfontein	Java-China-Japan Lin	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	The Hanko Line, Limited	On 1st May.
Shanghai	Blomfontein	Nippon Yusen Kaisha</td	

PLEASANT PEACE PROGRAMMES.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE ARMISTICE.

HATRED FOR US IS BOUNDLESS.

"Of course, I'm glad that the war is over," said the lugubrious gentleman they call Jeremiah. "But if it had lasted another six years, we might, with practice, have produced a rational ration book."

"What's wrong with the present specimen?" said my lady.

"They had a competition at the office to see who could invent the book, that would require the holder to sign his name and address the greatest number of times—and we've got the design that won. It's got one set of instructions on the cover and another on a separate slip, and there's a third slip to correct some of the mistakes in both. The pages are composed of a job lot of wall-papers that failed to attract—one at least being chosen because the name and address that you have to write on it cannot possibly be read. To keep up the fun, they occasionally print a bit of it upside down. If you picked a couple of humorous kids out of a nursery and told them to make a ration-book, this is just the kind of book they would make."

And that annoyed Mr. Crichton, as I thought it would. You see, he's a sort of official person himself. In fact he controls something or other. The Freak sometimes calls him the Sardine Controller, but I should say that was merely her way of speaking.

"You're talking nonsense, Jerry," said Mr. Crichton. "To say that a thing is irrational because you do not happen to know the reason for it is very rash and slightly vain. I doubt if you've ever given the subject five minutes' thought, and yet you criticise the considered work of experts in it. I don't say that the book is without errors, but realising the difficulties of producing it, as I do, I should consider it unpatriotic to grumble."

"I know," said Mrs. Munden. "Now this war is over I'm going to do nothing but grumble for six weeks. I've got lots of things saved up for it. Don't you think so, Freak?"

"I've not waited," said the Freak. "I think this unpatriotic-to-grumble stunt is worn to a frazzle. You can't make people get a move on unless you grumble. I made my hospital get better soap—and pay less for it—simply by keeping on about it until they were sick of me."

"Possibly," said Dr. Urban, "it is a question of what is meant by grumbling. I should any myself that it was wrong to whine, but that it might be extremely useful to growl."

"Anyhow," said Jeremiah, "Crichton's belief that if a man is put in any office he must necessarily be fit for it is pathetic. It's another instance of the triumph of hope over experience."

"And what else are you going to do after the war, Mrs. Munden?" my lady asked.

"There won't be anything else, will there?" said Mrs. Munden. "I mean to say, I'm always being told it's not to make much difference. I did say something about cream and butter, and a wise man told me we should be rationed for another three years. I'm told that if the war came to an absolute end to-day, the coal shortage would still be just as severe next winter. Whatever restriction I mention, I'm told that any rate will probably never be removed for my lifetime. I'm waiting now for the wise man who will tell me not to imagine for one moment—all the wise men adore that phrase—that the war will stop simply because it's all over."

"Fortunately," said Mr. Crichton, "the things that we are always told are seldom correct. For years it was hardly possible to open a newspaper without reading something about the extreme docility of the German and his ready submission to all the orders of his higher authority—and then the German ships spoilt it by hoisting the red flag."

"And I couldn't understand it," said the Freak. "I always thought the German navy had only two flags—the black flag when it went to sea and the white flag when it was sitting in the Kiel Canal."

"I think," said Jeremiah, "that a pleasant occupation after the war would be to compile an account of all the war prophecies that have been fulfilled or definitely proved erroneous, together with all the war advice that it would have been absolutely fatal to have taken."

"It would make a long book," said somebody.

"It would longer even than 'Joan and Peter.' But what a warning for those who buy their opinions ready-made to be careful with whom they deal!"

"If we are to be strictly fair," said Dr. Urban, "the false prophet is often worthy of a certain amount of admiration. He deduces quite logically from the factors of the situation so far as he knows them. He cannot be accused of getting his opinions ready-made. He has thought for himself. Courage and reasoning power are meritorious. The trouble with our false prophets is that they have generally known less than half of the factors of the situation, and so their conclusions have been erroneous. In fact, they have devoted to the instruction of others precious hours which were required for their own study and education. It is the common fault of all teachers. I wish I could think that I were entirely immune from it myself. But it may be that the designers of the rations have less to be said for them than the false prophet. I perished—and indeed fared up—very many official forms during the war. As a rule, their English was deplorable, and their principal characteristic was formally without lucidity. Port! Yes, I thank so."

"He goes on for quite a long time," does Dr. Urban, "if he's not stopped."

Berry Fair in the "Daily Chronicle,"

THE BRAHMIN CASTE.

"O freedom, what crimes are committed in thy name."

With an endorsement of this appealing reflection, among others, the Indo-British Association Ltd., No. 6 Broadcast-place, London, E.C., sets forth a number of views about the situation in India with the object of convincing the average advocate of Home Rule that Home Rule in India is not exactly the same proposition as Home Rule anywhere else. And judging by the association's literature, which is voluminous and interesting, the Ulsterman and the Nationalist will be embracing each other in the public street, and all Ireland will be ringing with joy bells, long, long before the working agriculturists of India (who form 80 per cent. of the population) can be induced to walk through a street occupied by British miners, or cease, as the approach of one of the privileged caste, to scuttle from the King's road and keep at a respectful distance until the limit of pollution to the Brahmins is passed. There are 2,400 tribes and castes in India, belonging to 43 distinct races or nationalities, who speak about 150 languages, and whose religions range from fetishism to pure monotheism. Naturally, by comparison, the problems of Home Rule in Ireland are simplicity itself. The various opponents of Home Rule for India emphasise this fact—with relish. It soon makes things clearer.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the literature is "Plea for maintaining British authority in India," written by an "educated Indian," who expresses his regret that his desire to be true to his country, and to look to the welfare of the whole population rather than to the acquisition of power by a section of it, compels him to speak with candour about the aims and ambitions of the educated section of his own countrymen. The writer reminds "some high-minded Socialists and Labour leaders, from the purest of motives, not based on right knowledge, are espousing the cause of Home Rule for India that they are unconsciously playing into the hands of the educated Brahmin caste and capitalistic interests." These Socialist Labour leaders, the writer points out (without a suspicion of irony) would not be permitted to sit beside an orthodox Brahmin whilst that worthy ate his food.

After leaving a little room for this interesting fact to "sink," the writer proceeds to explain that Brahmins, who are the priestly caste in India, numbering less than 8 per cent. of the population, and whose aim is to keep the lower castes permanently in the abject condition from which British rule is gradually lifting them, stand for all that is the negation of Socialist principles. The communities which form the backbone of agriculture in India, which correspond to the working classes of Europe and Australia, cannot, the writer emphasises, take water from the same well from which the high caste Hindus take their supply. They dare not walk through the principal streets occupied by Brahmins. They cannot get their children admitted into schools and colleges provided for backlog Brahmin orators, lawyers and statesmen. Of the nineteen members of the Viceregal council who presented a demand for Home Rule, not exactly half were lawyers, who (apparently with the characteristic of "white" lawyers) "have multiplied far beyond requirements, and are therefore dependent upon the promotion of litigation among the people."

"Most of us," says educated Indian, "know too well that the granting of responsible government to Indians will mean the setting up of a Brahmin oligarchy, which will take the fullest advantage of the ignorance of the masses. The selection of the Maharajah of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha to represent India at a special meeting of the War Cabinet, seems to have obsessed Mr. Lloyd George and the people of Britain with the idea that persons who could conduct themselves so decorously and put forward their claims with such 'sweet reasonableness,' must be fit for some kind of autonomy." And the world that bordered upon the human, as had marked our reception by the Marshals. The English admiral adopted the tone of the French, and only from Foch's Chief of the General Staff, who bore the Alsatian name of Weygand, did we perhaps receive any greater politeness.

During our two days' proceedings there was really no negotiation, and we could only try to obtain concessions on various conditions. For when the enemy demanded delivery of 160 U-boats, we could show the technical impossibility, as we had "not 160 to give. This demand had to be changed into the formula, 'all U-boats.'

The chief point was that of food, and of this we were in certain measure able to obtain assurance. In the meantime, in this lonely wood, with its two railway trains, we were cut off from all intercourse with the outside world. Foch himself went off twice to Paris, and couriers were able in two hours to arrive with the papers. Thus it was possible for the enemy on Sunday, early, to hand us the Paris newspapers with the abdication of the Kaiser. We read no laughter, no triumph, in their faces; but we saw in their hearts that our work was not interrupted. Immediately before the close of the second and last plenary sitting we placed before the enemy in the German language our protest against the treaty, but in the end we had to sign.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have cold or fever, or that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sold by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 25, 1919.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly at the Bonin Islands; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone is central to the north of the Yangtze Valley and covers the whole of the map area. Fresh strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch.

Forecast for the 44 hours ending at noon on January 29, 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock: N.E.

2.—Hongkong to Lamock: N. winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzling rain.

3.—Formosa: N. winds, strong.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

5.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL STOKER ON UNITED STATES SHIP.

CANADA WANTS PART OF GERMAN FLEET.

Samuel G. Pythe, in a contribution to the November 9 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" under the caption "Ready!" tells of an incident which will probably prove unique in the history of Kings and navies. It is the German Fleet that the writer discusses, that great aggregation of naval craft which the Germans would not face in open battle with which was the U.S. 5th Battle Squadron. The King of the Belgians and the King of Great Britain had both visited the American ship.

"The Belgian King was much impressed, of course, so he was King George, when he came aboard the flagship. The programme was for His Majesty to stay half an hour or so, but he remained much longer and went all over the ship.

He was certainly a man himself, and was interested and appreciative. He went to the engine-room and to the stoke-room, and delighted the sailors by taking a shovel and throwing a scoopful or two of coal under a bolt of with the sailors' professional swing and skill.

(Continued on page 2.)

"Victor B. Arch Navy League, a long,

urges that Canadian Government should request that German war vessels remain under armistice should in the peace treaty be surrendered to Allies and a suitable number should be allocated to Canada to form the basis of the Canadian navy, and we further strongly urge that the present highly trained and capable personnel should not be dismissed but should be held in the Canadian navy from which they have been separated.

"It was noticed that two or three years after the conclusion of the war, the mines were disappearing from the sea. This was not due to any action taken for their destruction as nobody appeared to consider it their business to ensure the safety of shipping. The Chinese Navy, on which the duty should have devolved, appeared to take no interest in the matter; others had set the mines adrift, let others remove them.

The British and other navies had no craft suitable to the purpose and so the mines were allowed to drift as they pleased in the track of shipping.

It was noticed, however, that whereas soon after they had broken

adrift, they were floating with about ten inches of the top exposed, and gradually sank lower in the water until they were just awash. At this time they became most dangerous as they were more difficult to see in time to avoid a collision with the ship, but a few months after that stage had been reached they disappeared altogether and the menace of the mine was over.

It was found that marine growths attached themselves readily to the surface of the mines and, as these increased, the buoyancy of the mine became less and less until it was entirely submerged and sank to the bottom. The same thing will doubtless happen with the numberless mines that are now adrift in every part of the globe, and in three years from now it may be confidently expected that the last one will have sunk to the bottom.

FLOATING MINES.

Mines still adrift behave queerly. First they get more dangerous, then they cease altogether to threaten anybody, all this without human interference. But it takes time. The phenomenon is explained in an interesting article in "Shipping and Engineering," which corrects the Prince of Monaco's alarmist note recently cable'd by Reuter. The Prince thought mines undiscovered would be a peril for 20 years. The Shanghai journal says this is not so. After the Russo-Japanese war, about 500 mines were found and shot, leaving about 1,000. "Shipping and Engineering" says:

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THE RUSSIAN CONCERT.

This is the corrected programme for tomorrow night's concert:

PART I.

1.—Beethoven: "Sinfonia Op. 63 for piano and 'Allegro ma non tanto' Scherzo."

A. SKARAEVSKI AND P. SYKORA.

2.—(a) "Wald": "Anante Affection";

(b) "Loti": "Ara"

(c) "Boccherini": "Monet";

(d) "Air Easym."

B. SYKORA.

3.—(a) Glinkov: "Theme with Variations, Op. 72"; "Festspiele" minor

(b) Glazunov: "Separation"

(c) Liadov: "Walz, F-sharp minor, Op. 8, No. 1"

(d) Borodin: "In the Country, C-sharp minor."

(e) Rabinstein: "Valje Caprice, E-flat major."

A. SKARAEVSKI.

PART II.

4.—Tschaikowski: "Variations sur un thème: Récit."

Theme: "Tempo della Tempesta."

Variation 1. "Tempo della Tempesta."

2. "do. do."

3. "Andante Sostenuto."

4. "Andante Grazioso."

5. "Allegro Ma Non Troppo."

6. "Andante."

7. "Allegro vivi."

B. SYKORA.

5.—Chopin: "Ballade, A-flat major, Op. 47."

Eduard, "C-sharp minor, Op. 25, No. 5."

Eduard, "G-flat major, Op. 10, No. 5."

Polonaise, "A-flat major, Op. 53."

A. SKARAEVSKI.

H.

CALWA

H.

THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

are the biggest wine growers in the world; having a capital of ten million dollars (gold).

They produce sound wines at a reasonable price, which compare very favourably with European products. Some very sound Moselle, Port, Hock, Claret, Sauterne and Chianti are now on sale.

SANDY MACDONALD. (Scotch).

Our standing order to the distillers (Messrs. Alexander & Macdonald Ltd.) is—"Ship us all you can." Need we argue further?

MONNET'S XXX BRANDY.

Is the Brandy which is rapidly becoming known as the Premier Brandy in the Far East.

ALL THE ABOVE LINES ARE STOCKED BY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

TEN DAYS' FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports from Japan during the first ten days of January amounted to Y29,017,000 and imports to Y25,170,000, imports being in excess to the amount of Y1,150,000. As compared with the preceding ten days, exports show a decrease of 73 per cent., raw silk alone showing a diminution of Y19,000,000; the other principal articles showing a decrease of 50 per cent. in imports, raw cotton accounting for Y2,200,000, with wool, iron, steel, and machinery also showing a marked decline.

BRIEF RUBBER.

The net profit for the year was £9,417; add balance brought forward, £1,450, making a total of £4,797. From the above amount the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. (less income tax), absorbing £1,404, leaving £2,393 to be carried forward. The amount of rubber harvested during the year (including 51,756 lbs. from Hirst section) was 175,641 lbs., against the estimate of 170,000 lbs. The gross price obtained was 1s. 9d. per lb., as against 2s. 5.9d. per lb. for the previous year, the all in cost being 1s. 6d.; against 1s. 8.6d. last year, the latter sum having been arrived at after deducting the amount received for interest on investments.

BRUNNER MOND'S LATEST ACQUISITION.

It is officially announced that Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. have entered into an agreement to take over the shares of the Buxton Lime Firms' Co., Ltd., by exchanging with those shares, holders accepting the proposed five Brunner Mond ordinary shares for each 900 share in the Buxton Lime Firms' Company.

The subscribed capital of the latter concern is £467,750, its last dividend was 6 per cent., plus a 2½ per cent. bonus, but the average dividends over ten years have been 4½ per cent. Brunner Mond's average dividend on the present capital is 11 per cent., on which basis the Buxton Lime Firms' shareholders will receive 5½ per cent.

Limestone is used in increasing quantities in chemical manufacture, and the Buxton Lime Firms, in advising their shareholders to accept the scheme, designate it as advantageous to both concerns to work in conjunction. The Buxton Lime Firms' shares are quoted round 19, and Brunner's round 40. The Lime Firms' Co. will be continued with the present directors, staff, and manager.

—SOUTH AMERICA.

Sir Maurice de Bonsu and his colleagues of the British Mission to South America were entertained at a luncheon in the Savoy Hotel. M. Antonio de Fontoura Xavier, Minister for Brazil, presided, and among those present were the heads of the various South American Legations in London and the representatives of a large number of British firms interested in South America.

Responding to the toast of his health proposed by the Brazilian Minister, Sir Maurice de Bonsu said he was convinced by what he heard and saw during his visit that the whole of the South American countries, including Brazil, Chile, Peru, the Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, were solidly on the side of Britain and her Allies in this war. He strongly urged that the enthusiasm which now marks the relations between the Allies and those countries should not be allowed to evaporate. These countries possessed almost everything that Great Britain wanted in the way of minerals, agricultural and pastoral products, and if we preserved and strengthened the present relations with them it would open other avenues to a great and profitable interchange of commodities.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, proposing the toast of the chairman, said that Brazil had been of enormous service to the cause of the Allies in this war in the matter of supplies. As showing that country's energy in developing this trade he mentioned that its exports of frozen meat was originally one ton; it was now sending 80,000 tons annually to Europe. He hoped that before long they would be able to welcome the Brazilian Minister on his elevation to the rank of Ambassador.

TUNGSTEN.

There is probably no metal more generally known than tungsten. The element was discovered in 1781, but up to within the last twenty-five years was simply regarded as a curiosity of the chemical laboratory. It is now being used in practically all the high powered guns and armour-plate vessels, the war has given the industry tremendous impetus.

Tungsten is sold by the unit of twenty pounds or 1 per cent. of a ton of ore. During the early part of 1914 the market price was about \$6.50 per unit, but as the war progressed the price rose, in 1915 to \$75, later declining, until by July, 1918, it had dropped to \$25. This was probably due to deposits of wolfram being discovered in China and Japan. The present price is about \$13 to \$20.

While future prices will probably be still lower, the limits of economic use will probably not be reached for many years, and it is doubtful if the market will ever go below \$10.

The melting point being unusually high (about 6000 deg. C.), the metal obtained

A MERRY WARRIOR.

The following amusing nonsensical poem is from the "Kempkorian," the journal of the R.A.M. Motor Transport. The officer to whom it is dedicated is not unknown in China, and in other parts of the East:

All my life I've been a rover; I have ranged the wide world over, And I've had the very devil of a time.

I've philandered, whilst in Asia, with the nautch girl and the geisha.

And the feeling was "Inefably sublime."

I've hobnobbed in Honolulu with the Zouave and the Zulu;

I have fought against the Turks at Spion Kop;

In a spirit of bravado I've accosted the Mikado,

And familiarly addressed him as "old top."

I've been captured by banditti, kissed a squire in Sub Lake City,

Carved my name upon the tomb of Li Hung-chang,

And been overcome by tody where the turbid Irrawaddy winds its way from Wady Halfa to Peking.

I have crossed the far-framed ferry from Port Said to Pondicherry,

In a skiff shot the rapids at Hongkong;

I have pounded to a jelly dancing devils in Delhi,

And I've chased the chimpanzee at Chittagong.

I've smoked backcheesewax pagodas, stoned a punjab Scotch-and-soda.

Scaled the mighty Mississippi snowball peaks,

Galloped madly on a llama through jungles at Yokohama,

And found pearl-mines at Magdala's Reeks,

Where the Tagus joins the Hoogly.

I have bowled the wily googly, I have heard the howdah's howl at Hyderbad;

On a ricksha I've gone sailing, with my boweringimpuling flooded collar on the ice-floe off Bagdad.

I have slain the Beri-beri with a ball from my knobberry,

—I have climbed the Pole and likewise crossed the Line;

I've seen seals in Abyssinia and vol-

canes in Virginia,

And I've dived into the shark-infested Rhine.

From the penman's fierce claws and the tiffin's piping jaws,

I have never shrank in abject ter-

ror yet;

In the jungle I have tracked them, and attacked them, and then lured them into inimicement with my trusty scimitar.

I've met sultans by the score, rajahs, shahs and sheiks galore.

I have interviewed such celebrated men;

As Basputi, the Mid-Mullah, Kruger, Menelik, Abdulrah, Lobengula, Jimmy Heap and Sut Yetson.

Ge, I guess I've travelled some! — But your life I've made things hum.

The mere mention of my name turns rivals pale.

When I think of all I've seen, what I've done, and where I've been I'm surprised that I'm alive to tell the tale.

—F. J. WHITMARSH.

is a fine, gray powder, the form in which tungsten is generally used. It can, however, be obtained as a solid metal by reduction with aluminum filings and by fusing with charcoal in the electric furnace.

Tungsten is not affected by atmospheric gases nor easily acted upon by acids, and can be drawn into the finest wire and retain its strength and pliability.

Metal filaments for incandescent lamps, when made of tungsten, double the efficiency of the carbon filaments and consume less than one-half the electricity. This market is, however, extremely limited, as a pound of tungsten will make thousands of these filaments.

The chief use of tungsten is as an alloy. Mixed with aluminum it is used in the construction of aeroplanes, as it is extremely light and does not rust easily.

As an alloy in high grade tool steel the metal is invaluable, not only on account of the extreme hardness produced, but the fact that a tool, particularly a drill, may attain a red heat without losing its temper. This results in great saving of time and labour.

It is now being used in structural steel, and since it was used in practically all the high powered guns and armour-plate vessels, the war has given the industry tremendous impetus.

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"Bolton Mills Bulletin."

(about 6000 deg. C.), the metal obtained

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, January 24, 1919:

From: Address:

Kobe Kwongyuen Kwongyuentung

Shanghai Shueichong

Chungwo Queen Road Central

Amoy Siam

Ulinam

Tokyo Miss Lin Sykora Hong Kong Hotel

New York Clarke American Consul, Vauxhall England Market Middle

Shanghai Mr. Wongmingway Comprador Tungchow

H. H. Han Hongkong Hotel

Amoy Yoochang Caro Sweekhong

Shanghai Yungtung Fourteen St. Shanghai Yungtung Tunglee Company Central

Kobo Drakke

Shanghai Tungchungwai 1 Class Passanger Steamer King

Peking Yenchiachao 8 Tib Chow

Shanghai Knochmang Menchun West Street

Anoy Tanicosco c/o Tokiooto

J. K. KING Acting Superintendent

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, January 23, 1919:

Address: From

Andrea Gv. Davico

Hongkong Hotel Manila

Boyle Durban

Culisch Schnitzler Hong Kong Hotel Manchester

Farmer Jardine Ma

theson Manila

Jackson Brisbane

Nakaharuto Daichirin

jomaru Keeling

Midame Rheims Astor House Hotel Shanghai

Temple King Edward Hotel Detroit retransmitted

Ueda Socharain

Watson's Hongkong Colombo

William Cliffe Hongkong Hotel Shanghai

J. R. CHAMAN Superintendent

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st January, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL 1919.

Tytan 2 ft. 0 in. below overflow.

Tytan Drywell 35 ft. 0 in. below overflow.

Tytan Intermediate 6 ft. 0 in. below overflow.

Tytan 1 ft. 0 in. below overflow.

Wong Nai Chung 20 ft. 0 in. below overflow.

Pokfulam 28 ft. 0 in. below overflow.

Total 1172.0 ft. 0 in. below overflow.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

1918. 1919.

Consumption 11.12 11.05

Estimated 10.90 10.80

Consumption per head 20.5 22.0

Constant supply in all districts during December of both 1917 & 1918.

ROWDOW WATER LEVEL.

Lowest Gravity 8 ft. 0 in. below 2 ft. 3 in. below overflow.

Storage in MILLION AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

1918. 1919.

Storage 11.00 11.00

Estimated 10.80 10.80

Consumption per head 1.12 1.24

The Government Analysts reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

W. CHATMAN Water Authority.

TIENTSIN COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The China and Mongolia Trading Company will erect in the spring of this year, a large cold storage plant at Tientsin.

The company will arrange to store beef, fish and vegetables.

An up-to-date sanitary slaughter house will be attached.

The company also proposes to make artificial ice.

The plant will be located on Korotsoff Road, Bussian Concession.

BABY HAD ECZEMA CUTICURA HEALS.

On Face and Head. Very Restless. Scratched Dreadfully.

When my baby was six weeks old he broke out with a bad rash on his face and head. He could

THE BAD BRIDGE PLAYER

We have all met the bad player and probably most of us have had more to do with him than we altogether appreciate, says a writer in the "Pioneer." However, he forms an interesting study if only as a warning as to what to avoid. There are, of course, players of all sorts and descriptions, but four of the chief offenders are—

- (a) The excitable player.
- (b) The player with a bad memory.
- (c) The careless player.
- (d) The too deliberate player.

(a) The excitable player is apt to get carried away by his emotions when declaring and often does not know when to stop. If he has a suit of six or seven with four honours in it, he cannot bear to be beaten by an adverse declaration in a superior suit. Here is a case in point. My partner was on the dealer's left and held the four major honours in hearts with seven in the suit, ace and one small diamond, queen and two small clubs and a singleton spade. The dealer declared one diamond and my partner went two hearts. "Two spades" said third player. "Three hearts" returned my partner, "Three spades" cried third player. "Four hearts." "Four spades" This was too much for my partner who was promptly doubled. "Redouble," the third player promptly retorted, my partner was by this time in a frenzy of excitement, and shouted "Five hearts." "Double," cried third player. "Redouble" said my partner, and the declaration finally stood at this. The result was we only made seven hearts and the ace of diamonds, and were 600 down on the hand. "Very sorry" said my partner at the end of the hand, "I know I ought not to have redoubled, but I could not help it with such a glorious heart hand."

The excitable player lets you down in this kind of way occasionally but he is a good fellow as a rule and a cheery partner, who frankly acknowledges his mistake, and it is easy to forgive him.

(b) The player with a bad memory is a very dangerous partner—you never know where you are with him, and in any critical situation he is nearly sure to let you down.

There have been, say, three rounds of a suit in no-trump; it is dummy's turn to lead and he has the nine and six remaining. This is the occasion when the man with the bad memory will suddenly forget if the ten has been played or not. He will pull out the nine from dummy, and hold it in the middle of the table for about a minute, throw his eyes up to the ceiling, and exclaim in a voice of agony, "I really cannot remember, partner!" Finally he pushes the nine back into dummy's hand, and leads another suit and so misses game, the ten having been played in the second round.

Or again, in the course of the building you have declared a diamond, and the player on your left, a heart, and the adversaries are finally left in with two no-trumps. As soon as your partner with the bad memory gets in, he promptly leads a heart; and it is small consolation when he afterwards says, "Sorry, partner, I quite forgot your declaration. I thought you said one heart."

(c) The careless player usually makes his mistakes because either he is in too much of a hurry or because he commits the opposite fault and goes to sleep. Such a player will sometimes get wildly excited when he has an exceptionally good hand to play. He dashes out his cards with lightning speed, he hardly pauses to gather the tricks together still less to pile them neatly, and finally he lays down his last five or six cards, and says, "Four tricks in hearts which make game, and sixty-four in honours." Would you mind playing out the hand? says the fourth player quietly and it is found that the careless player has forgotten to draw the last trump, and he only makes three tricks.

The opposite fault of going to sleep is equally common. The player has had a hard day's brain work, he is tired or worried over something or other, and cannot concentrate his mind on the game. This is the state of mind which leads to revokes. But apart from the horrid offence of revoking, a man in this semi-sleepy condition will often play in a mechanical way without thinking, and as, like the excitable player, go so far as to pull out the wrong card. I have seen such a man play the nine of diamonds to a trick over the king, and begin gathering up the trick as if it were his, until the adversaries protested when he woke with a start, stared in a dazed sort of way at the nine of diamonds, and said, "Sorry partner, I pulled out the wrong card. I thought I had played the ace."

(d) The too deliberate player is a nuisance to the whole table. He wastes his own and every one else's time, makes the rubber drag dreadfully and takes all the life out of the game. With all his expenditure of thought, he is generally a bad player. Too much deliberation never pays, just as the over-cautious poker player who dresses his bill for five minutes to play always loses his drive, so the too deliberate card player, very often ends by playing exactly as he should not have done. Perhaps it is a question of whether as third hand to fitness or not. The too deliberate player gazes earnestly at the two cards which have been played and thumb all the cards in his own hand twice over. He then asks his partner what the score is and counts the cards in dummy and the tricks which he has made. He pulls a card half out of his hand, but doesn't put it back, casts a despairing look at his partner, and says, "It is really very difficult, partner. I don't know what to do." He then goes into a hasty study for a full minute, again glances at the score, shuffles his cards all over for the third time and finally plays the wrong card.

HONGKONG SKETCH CLUB

The Annual Meeting of the Sketch Club was held at the Helena May Institute yesterday evening, when it was announced that the sum of \$10,000 had been raised for the Red Cross as a result of the late Exhibition at the City Hall. It was remarked that a similar exhibition this year could only compete with the current year and consequently a smaller number of pictures would be available. It might be an advantage therefore if a Committee interested in photography could be formed to work in conjunction with the Sketch Club, for the purpose of joint exhibition of Painting, Drawing, and Photographic Art to be held next December.

The Club Meetings will be held once every two months this year, instead of monthly, and it is hoped that this will enable more work to be done in it, as it has been found that a spell of bad weather has sometimes caused the monthly entries to be unsatisfactory.

At each of these meetings there will be two classes of exhibits, viz., one subject set by the Committee—programme of which will be circulated shortly—and one open subject.

The value of helpful criticism was mentioned and a hope expressed that members will send in their work in good time for this purpose.

The system of voting has been altered to encourage regular contributors, and with the suggestion of a Annual Exhibition to work for, it is felt that a successful season should be assured.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer terminated the proceedings.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

JANUARY 27.
TAIAN MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

SHINCHIKU MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

JANUARY 28.
HTSON, E. and S., from Japan.

CYCLOPS, E. and S., from Singapore.

KO-KOKU MARU, N.Y.K., from Singapore, with mail.

FEBRUARY 5.
PYRHUS, B. and S., from Liverpool. COUGAR'S Pacific Mail, from San Francisco via Vladivostok.

FEBRUARY 8.
NOVARA, P. & O., from London.

TENYO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

JANUARY 31.
ATREUS, E. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 10.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Japan.

FEBRUARY 11.
HECTOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 12.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, from Vancouver, with mail.

FEBRUARY 15.
BANRI MARU, D. & Co., from Java.

ELPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 16.
COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

FEBRUARY 22.
AGAPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

JANUARY 28.
SHINCHIKU MARU, N.Y.K., for Calcutta via Singapore.

INABA MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.

JANUARY 29.
ECUADOR, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

JANUARY 30.
HYSON, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

JANUARY 31.
NINGCHOW, B. and S., for London.

SIEVERA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 1.
KOSOKU MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.

GROTIUS, J. C. J. L., for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 3.
NIKEO MARU, N.Y.K., for Sydney.

WILIS, J. C. J. L., for San Francisco.

CYCLOPS, B. and S., for Seattle, via Japan.

FEBRUARY 6.
CHINA, China Mail, for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu.

PYRHUS, E. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

FEBRUARY 9.
TENYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 10.
ATREUS, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

INDUS MARU, O.S.R., for Marseilles.

FEBRUARY 12.
HOKUTO MARU, D. and Co., for Java.

TENYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 15.
SUMATRA MARU, O.S.R., for Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

FEBRUARY 16.
ELPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

FEBRUARY 18.
BANRI MARU, D. and Co., for Japan.

FEBRUARY 20.
COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 21.
AGAMEMNON, B. and S., for Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 23.
MORE, P. and O., for London, via Marseilles.

AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

FEBRUARY 25.
TERESIAS, B. and S., for London.

FEBRUARY 27.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, for Vancouver.

NOTICES.

PATENT ROOFINGS.
"A-B-C" BRAND AND "PAGODA" BRAND
WATERPROOF WEATHERPROOF GUARANTEED.
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A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food, Tissue Builder, and Tonic.

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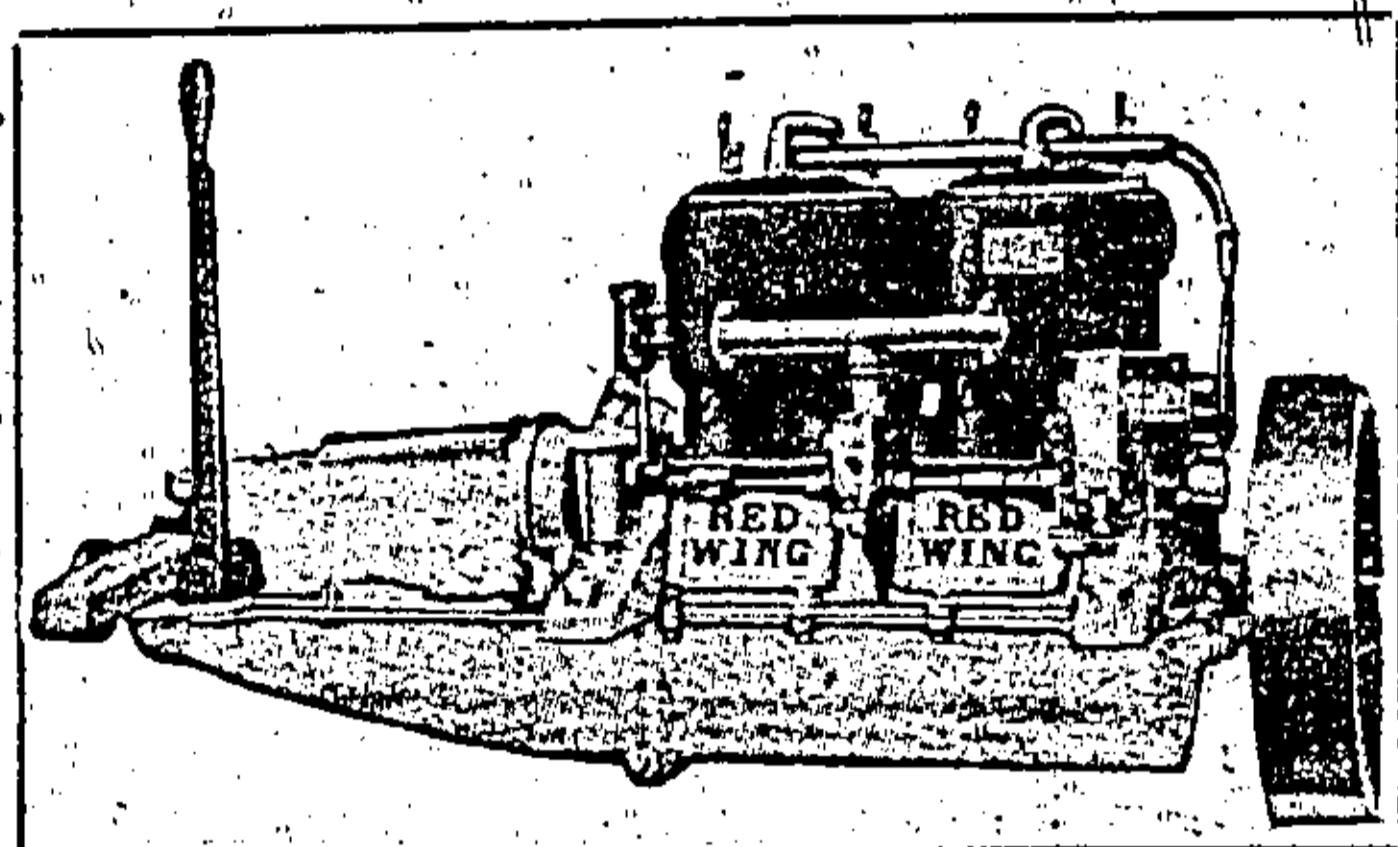
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TELEPHONE 288.

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YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY.

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POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is of great interest that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammadshah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel service between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unina, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Far East Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somaliland, Italy, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD AIRMAILS.

TO-DAY, January 28.
Straits—Per HYSON.

FRIDAY, January 31.

Straits—Per DUNERA.

SATURDAY, February 1.

Straits—Per CHUNSAENG.

OUTWARD AIRMAILS.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

Shanghai and North China—Per SHUNTING.

Rangoon—Per TUNGSHING.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu—Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—Per ECUADOR.

Registration 9.45 a.m., Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per RIOJUN MARU,

9 a.m.

Saigon—Per TELEMACUS, 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSEI MARU, 5.01 p.m.

Hainan—Per CORNELIA, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per KANGSRIS, 5 p.m.

Bangkok—Per CHOYFANG, 6 p.m.</p